Our State Army and Navy

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OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY

A JOURNAL FOR OUR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

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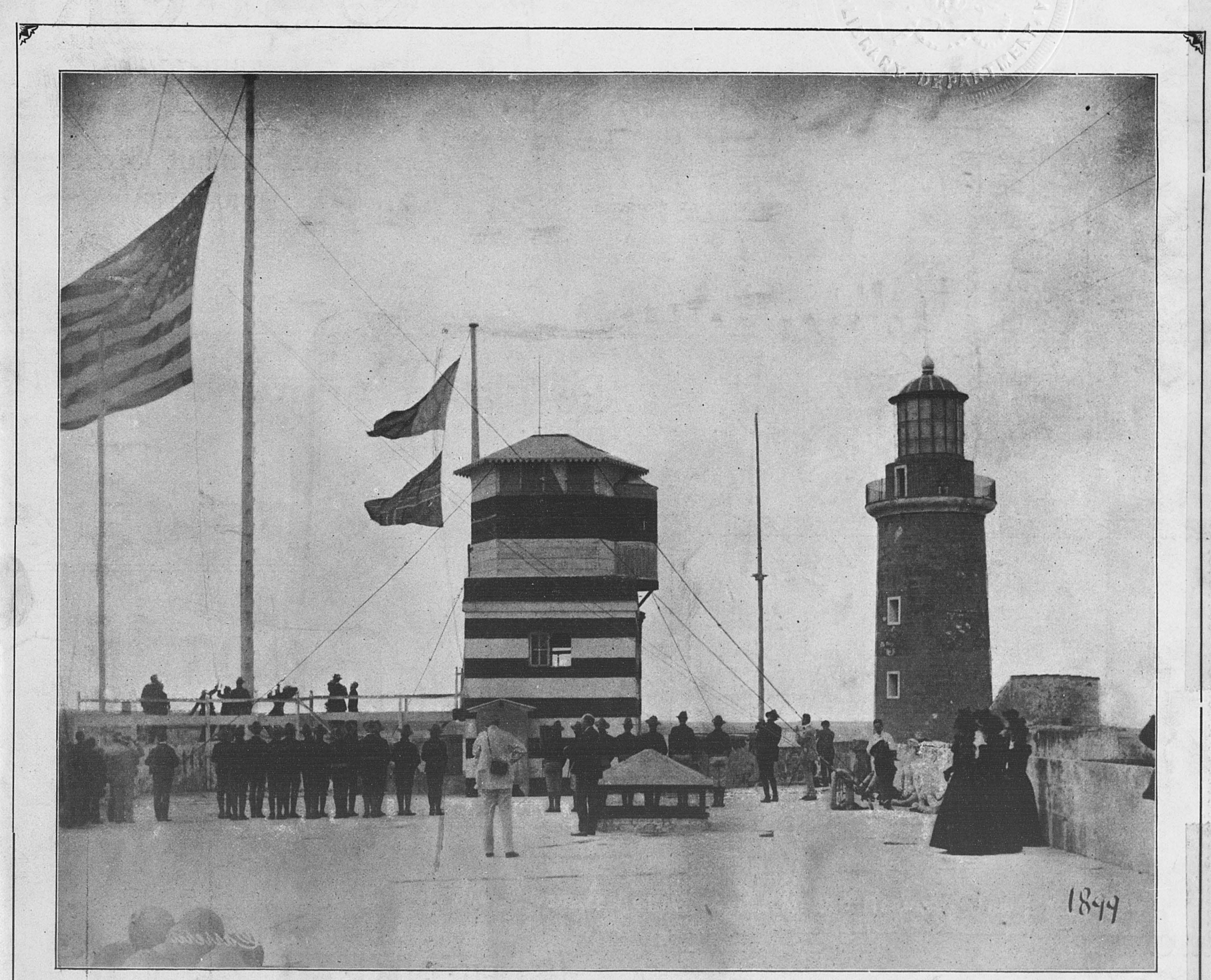
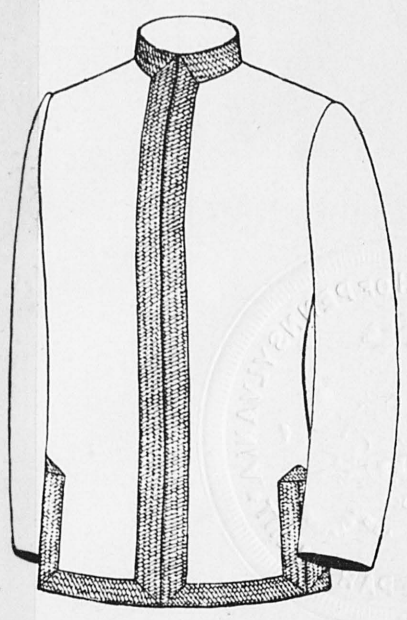


Raising the United States National Emblem over Morro Castle, Havana, Cuba, January 1, 1899

[SEE PAGE 8]



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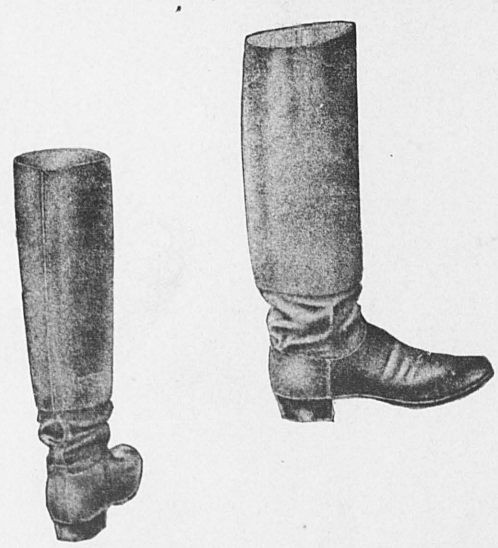

Regulation Army....

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A PENNSYLVANIA HERO OF TWO WARS.

A. L. Hawkins enlisted August 7, 1862, in Co. K, 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, filling the various grades of non-commissioned officer until the Spring of 1864, when he was promoted to first lieutenant; in the Spring of 1865 he was commissioned captain, and he was mustered out of service January 21, 1866.

Pennsylvania as Captain of Co. H, 10th Regiment; was with his command during the riots at Pittsburg, 1877; on February 27, 1879, he was elected Colonel of the Regiment; re-elected Feb. 27, 1884, and re-elected Feb. 27, 1889. He was with his regiment under the call of the Governor of Pennsylvania for three weeks in April of 1891, during the labor strike in the coke regions of Western Pennsylvania; was in command of a Provisional Brigade during the strike of steel workers at Homestead, Pennsyl-

GENERAL ALEXANDER L. HAWKINS.

He participated in the battle of Antietam, Md., and, his regiment being transferred to the "Army of the Cumberland," he was with that organization in its various engagements from "Stone River" until the close of the war. After hostilities closed he served on the staff of Major General Clinton B. Fisk, until mustered out.

On January 1, 1877, Captain Hawkins entered the National Guard of vania, in July and August of 1892. Colonel Hawkins was Senior Colonel in the State at the beginning of the Spanish-American war. He and his regiment were mustered into the service of the United States in May of 1898, at Mount Gretna; sailed from San Francisco June 15th, arriving in Manila, July 17th. Colonel Hawkins commanded his regiment during the battle of Malate, July 31st, and is still on duty in the Philippines.

17270

USES OF MACHINE GUNS.

By First Lieut. JOHN H. PARKER, 13th U. S. Infantry, Late Commanding Machine Guns 5th Corps.

THE machine-gun problem, like all others, must be solved by original work. It does no good to compile the views of theorists; the student must think it out for himself. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the capacity, mechanism and possibilities of his weapon, and willing to stake his professional life on the result of his work. He must have to the highest degree what Professor Bass calls the "courage of his convictions." Such a man will find the opportunity if one exists; no other man will succeed anyhow.

There no longer exists a question as to the power and serviceability of the weapon, either on the offensive or defensive. These things are now as definitely settled in regard to machine guns as in regard to any other arm of the service. The uses of the arm were abundantly illustrated in the Santiago campaign, and a month afterward in the Soudan.

The tactical employment of the guns will be first outlined, illustrating from actual use, then the present systems of organization, from which we will proceed to deduce the proper organization to develop the full power of the new arm.

OFFENSIVE USES.

These have been demonstrated on reconnoissance, as advance guard and on the battle-field. The weapon does not take the place of infantry nor of artillery nor of any other arm of the service. It may be used to give a reserve strength to the antennæ which an army sends out to feel its way into the enemy's country. A machine gun company may be used alone or as part of an advance guard composed of infantry, of infantry and cavalry combined, or of all arms of the service. In taking this position it will be observed that it is assuming that the mobility of the new arm is as great as that of cavalry. This was not true a few months ago, but in the last few months improvements in the carriage for machine guns have been devised which put the question of mobility beyond being an issue in the future. These improvements are such as to make it equally possible to move the guns by draft, by pack mule, or by hand. They have been so far perfected that there is no longer a doubt of their success. This improvement opens a new field of usefulness to the new arm, as an auxiliary to cavalry expeditions. Indeed, at Santiago, the guns, even as mounted, proved to be sufficiently mobile for all the purposes of that campaign.

On the advance to the front at Santiago, which was practically advance guard work and was conducted in the same manner, the machine guns were used alone. The company of four pieces had to march 17 miles through hostile country, where the presence of the enemy on one flank was known, and suspected on the other. It had to move in column of pieces along a narrow trail where there were innumerable opportunities for surprise and ambush. The services of a cavalry escort were offered and were declined, because it was desirable to give an object lesson in every possible way of the power of the arm.

The crew of the third piece was told off as feelers. They pushed out rapidly to the front and reconnoitred every side path and hill near the road. The orders were on encountering the enemy to open magazine rifle fire from scattered positions, hold the enemy for four or five minutes if possible, and then withdraw, apparently in flight, giving gangway for the pieces. They were to halt abreast, take cover as skirmishers, and support the pieces, keeping careful watch to the flanks. The orders to the pieces were for the two leading ones to form battery to the front, covered as much as possible by the undergrowth, and to wait commands before firing. The fourth piece was to form battery to the rear, ready to fire to either flank. It was earnestly desired to try this combination, and believed that the four guns could hold their own against as many regiments.

The only change in this idea, if with infantry, would be a larger force of feelers. If with infantry and cavalry combined, the cavalry should be thrown well out in front of the feelers, should retire precipitately, and form under the best cover obtainable in rear for their charge. If the enemy pursues, as he is almost sure to do, when he feels the weight of the machine-gun fire he is sure to become more or less demoralized, and, at the opportune moment, will be an easy mark for a rapid counter attack by cavalry.

This idea involves all the elements of a surprise, or an ambush. If the enemy falls into the trap he will be inevitably beaten, and will lose heavily. There is no such thing as a successful attack by infantry or cavalry or by both combined against the machine guns well handled. There is no chance for artillery, if the machine guns once get within range, and have a plentiful supply of ammunition. There was always a plentiful supply at Santiago —but it may be remarked, in passing, that the Gatlings at Santiago used a little less than 50,000 rounds, all told, including the battle and the siege. This effectually disposes of the old song that machine guns are wasteful and extravagant with ammunition. Machine guns will waste ammunition unless they are judiciously handled, but so will infantry or cavalry, and it is much easier to regulate the expenditure of ammunition in the case of machine guns than in the case of either of the two arms mentioned. The Gatlings there, instead of being a menace to the ammunition supply of the army, were the means by which it was supplied to a large part of the firing line. Thousands of rounds were hauled by the Gatling limbers and distributed right on the firing line, insuring a plentiful supply to all the troops in their neighborhood. Among the troops for whom it was thus hauled were the Third, Ninth, and Tenth Regular Cavalry and the famous "Rough Riders."

If the enemy fails to pursue he must be attacked. The feelers were in that case to edge cautiously forward on new ground, keeping concealed as much as possible, and develop the position of the enemy by reconnoissance. The guns were then to be brought up to the most favorable position, and were to open at once with full force. If the enemy be not intrenched he must retire; if he be intrenched the pieces must either retire successively, or hold the ground for infantry to complete the assault. The question as to which should be done was to be determined by the circumstances of the case. In the general case the guns would hold their position, unless the enemy was in very heavy force, and was aided by a strong artillery force.

It is much regretted that no opportunity was presented to try these tactics, but no doubt is entertained that the plan would have been perfectly successful. Officers have offered the criticism that the work cut out for this little four-gun company in this plan was beyond its powers. The reply is that the critics said before the battle that the guns could not be used in battle on the offensive. The foregoing views were filed in the office of the Adjutant General, January 1, 1898, together with a discussion of the proper use of the guns in battle, and when the occasion came the views were fully demonstrated on the battle-field to the full extent of the opportunity. It is claimed that *all* the views then advanced were correct, and that these are equally so. Certainly they are worthy of more careful consideration than they have heretofore been given by the text writers.

The offensive value of the weapon in battle is very great. It can be put in at the critical moment and its fire is decisive. This has been demonstrated in actual battle. Wherever infantry can go machine guns can go; wherever ammunition can reach infantry it can reach the guns. The cover their fire gives to infantry enables it to make the final assault with little loss, while covering the intervening space, because the fire of the machine guns is so withering that no troops can live, within range, to oppose it. Even when they are intrenched the machine-gun fire drives them to the bottom of the ditch and almost instantly compels them to stop firing. Each machine gun can cover in this manner, effectively, about 250 yards of the enemy's intrenchments.

The machine gun is its own range finder. It is not a long-range weapon, except in one particular, to be noted later. It has all the limitations of the rifle in this respect. It is pointed exactly as one points a garden hose. The effect of its fire is so plainly perceptible that the gunner needs no other indication. Oscillators are not needed, nor any mechanical device

COLONEL ASHER MINER, COMMANDING 7TH INFANTRY.

Private, Co. D, 9th Infantry, April 12, 1884; Corporal, July 22, 1884; Second Lieutenant, January 27, 1885; First Lieutenant, July 1, 1887; Captain, July 21, 1888; Resigned, October 10, 1890. Commissioned Colonel and General Inspector of Rifle Practice, May 2, 1895.

of a similar nature. A perfectly free manipulation of the line of fire is the vital requisite. Even sights are hardly necessary. The gunner seldom looks at them. His gaze is fixed upon the point he seeks to cover, while his hand manipulates the pointing lever. As he changes the elevation, gradually, he brings the objective within the cone of fire, upon which all animate life instantly disappears at that point. The gunner then sweeps to the right or left, correcting his elevation by the same means, from time to time. This is the precise manner in which machine guns were used on the skirmish line and in the trenches at Santiago, and the only use made of sights was to lay the gun upon such objects as a machine gun, belonging to the enemy, or a piece of artillery in a gun-pit. In these cases, the ranges having been previously determined, the Gatling guns were laid with the utmost precision and clamped.

The one long-range use of machine-gun fire, referred to, is that of vertical fire at distances exceeding 2500 yards, or at objects behind a hill, not visible on account of the terrain. Fire of this kind was so successfully used at Santiago, that General Toral specifically mentions it in his report, stating that it rendered the streets unsafe, struck terror to the hearts of the inhabitants, and was one of the contributing causes of the surrender. In this case, the Gatling gun was simply pointed at a sufficiently high angle, based upon a knowledge of its trajectory, to insure that the bullets would fall in the city; the line of fire was then shifted, from point to point, by hand at convenience, thoroughly sweeping all that part of the city not visible to the gunner, with a most galling vertical fire. The idea was borrowed from the use made of the same kind of fire by the Turks at Plevna. In this case no sights were needed on the gun at all. A gunner's quadrant, roughly constructed, was the only appliance used.

To cover the successful charge at San Juan Hill, Santiago, the company was brought up to a point about a hundred yards back of where its presence would be detected by the enemy. This point was determined by personal reconnoissance under fire. The battery was held at its place, under fire, while the troops, covered to a slight extent by badly directed and inefficient artillery fire from the 2000 yards point, were pushed forward and deployed along the bank of the creek. The machine gun crews lay down under their guns, and the pieces were stubbornly held there until a sufficient force had been deployed to assault the hill.

The machine gun is preeminently an emergency weapon. It is the ideal arm for fleeting opportunities. Up to this time it had been supposed, based upon the reiterated statements of text-writers, that such guns were good for only a few minutes' work; that they soon would become overheated, or get out of ammunition. There were only 9600 rounds per gun at hand, and it was determined to use this at the time when it would do the most good. Once it was thought this moment had arrived, and the guns were started forward, but they were stopped by a staff officer, with the information that the deployment was not yet completed. The successful captain of a machine gun company must keep cool, keep his men in hand and bide his time. He must have a clear head, and must know something of the commander's plan. This information had been given.

The deployment continued, under a savage fire of Mausers, covered by an equally savage fire from our own line, and was at length completed. There was over a mile of solid rifle fire on each side, at the short range of six to eight hundred yards. The enemy was well intrenched. He did not yield nor slacken fire. His troops were veteran soldiers, survivors of a hundred fights. It was all that our troops could do to hold their positions. Some of them were compelled to fall back, notably the Sixth Infantry.

Just at this moment, the machine guns dashed forward at a gallop, a hundred yards beyond the skirmishers, and instantly opened with three guns at 800 shots each, per minute. One gun was laid on the San Juan block house, the other two swept back and forth on the trenches along the hill. There was no occasion for range finders. The actions of the enemy afforded all the indications that were necessary as to accuracy of fire. Whenever the right elevation was obtained he simply disappeared from the place at which the piece was pointed. The fire was then made to sweep back and forth along the crest, elevation being corrected from time to time in the same manner. This storm of fire made itself felt instantly, and produced a lull in the returned fire within two minutes. Taking advantage of this lull, the line swept forward in the charge, losing very few men while covering an open space of 600 yards. The machine guns created a canopy of bullets over their heads, under which they ran forward in comparative safety. Just before our line reached the military crest, the guns ceased firing, and their crews witnessed the most thrilling spectacle since the capture of Lookout Mountain, the crowning of the crest by a straggling line of dark blue, and the unfurling of our flag over the captured hill.

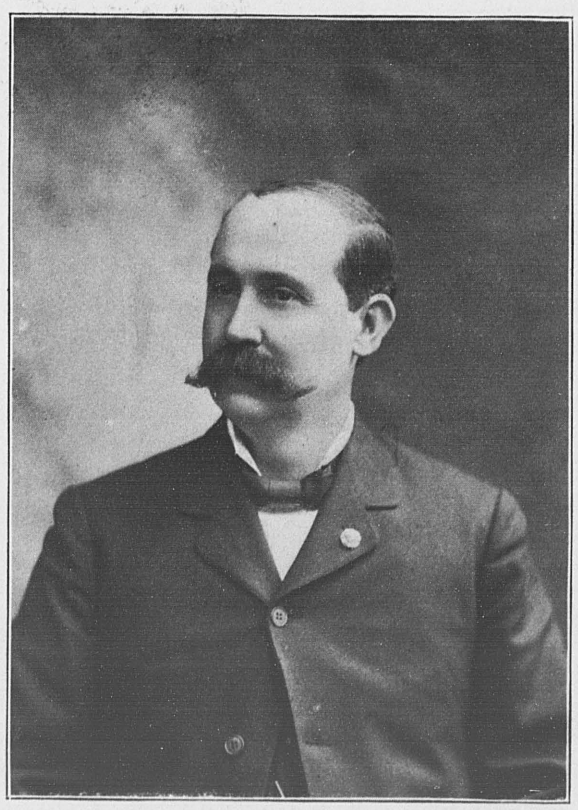
Here ended the offensive use of machine guns at Santiago. It was short but glorious, and it completely settled the question as to the power and usefulness of machine guns in battle. It was the first time that such guns had ever been so used, but will not be the last. *This eight and one-half minutes marked an epoch in the tactics of the battle-field, and created a new arm of the service.*

At Omdurman, a month later, machine guns again played an important part. Their first use in that battle was on the defensive. The solid British lines were charged repeatedly by the fanatical Dervishes, who came on in irregular masses. They never made contact, because the fire of the automatic Maxim guns were too deadly. After breaking the strength of the Dervish assault, Kitchener made a counter-assault, and the Maxims were brought into play in a telling manner on the offensive. Their fire is described, in both cases, by an eye-witness, as having been simply murderous. But this was in savage warfare. The tactics of the enemy were entirely favorable to the use of machine guns, and the range was pistol-shot. At Santiago our opponents were civilized, trained soldiers, and veterans, in intrenchments.

Whether the machine guns could have been used at Santiago at long range, to cover the deployment, was not settled. There was artillery for that purpose, and it was believed the machine guns would be more useful for the function they finally performed. There were only four machine guns, and not enough ammunition at hand to attempt both problems. The total amount of ammunition consumed in the first action, covering the charge, was less than 20,000 rounds. This was an absurdly small amount considering the character of the work performed and there was enough left in the limber chests to justify pushing the pieces forward to the skirmish line on the captured hill.

This may be viewed either as a defensive or as an offensive movement. If the fleeing enemy was to be vigorously pressed it would be part of the offensive movement, and the guns would repeat from the top of the San-Juan Hill what they had already accomplished in the charge to capture it. If the charge had been continued the guns would have proved a powerful auxiliary, and would have covered the charging line with a hissing canopy of steel as they had done before. If the assault was not to be pressed, and should the enemy make a counter-attack, the guns would be at the best placed to develop that defensive power which has always been conceded to be a characteristic of the machine gun. It proved that the troops were too much exhausted to continue the assault. The guns were therefore placed on the skirmish line and were used vigorously for about half an hour to give the troops a chance to rest somewhat. Well it was that this was done, as the history of the rest of that battle shows.

(To be Continued.)



CAPTAIN GEORGE W. ALGOR.

Who kindly loaned photo of Flag Raising at Morro Castle, January 1, 1899.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1. *Trenton, February 14, 1899.*

The resignation of Joseph W. Plume as Major-General of Militia, commanding the National Guard of this State, is hereby accepted as of even date with this order.

The acceptance of his resignation deprives the Guard of the services of a distinguished general officer, who for many years has given his time and labor to the improvement of the State's Military force. The people of New Jersey have cause to remember with gratitude his faithful and efficient work in this important part of the State government.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

Official: WILLIAM S. STRYKER, *Adjutant-General.*

A. C. OLIPHANT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[NOTE.—General Orders No. 19 is the last of the series of 1898.]

The Third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, having been mustered out of the United States service, only leaves the Fourth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers in the regular service, and this regiment expects to be mustered out in a short time.

Companies L and M, of the Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, returned to "their native Spain" on the 13th instant. They arrived shortly after eleven o'clock and were met by a lingering crowd of Camdenites at Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. A royal reception awaited them at the Sixth Regiment Armory, in Camden. Their escort from the ferry was made up of a battalion of the Sixth Infantry, N. G. N. J., and the Battalion of the West, Naval Reserves, as well as a delegation from Posts 5 and 37, of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mayor Hatch, Colonel Cooper and other officials addressed the soldiers and extended them a warm welcome home.

UNCLE SAM'S CORPS OF KICKERS.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Trenton, February 15, 1899.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.

The Governor of this State, according to the provisions of the Constitution, has nominated and the Senate confirmed Brigadier and Brevet Major-General William J. Sewell to be a Major-General of Militia to command the Division of the National Guard of New Jersey. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER,
Adjutant-General.

Official:

A. C. OLIPHANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ARMORY OF THE SECOND DIVISION NAVAL RESERVES.

Battalion of the West.

Haddonfield, N. J.

Lieutenant Commander Harry A. Cohen, of the Battalion of the West, N. R. N. J., was, on February 11th, elected Commander of the Battalion to succeed Commander Charles B. Dahlgren, resigned.

The converted yacht "Huntress," loaned by the Government to the Battalion, is being rapidly overhauled and put in shape for work this summer, and which the Battalion proposes to make good use of.

All of the three divisions are in excellent shape for this summer's work, as work has been kept steadily up all winter.

The Second Division, located at Haddonfield, N. J., have started in on Revolver Practice, and have a range in their armory, and practice is had every week.

The members who qualified on the Rifle Range at Sea Girt last summer have received their medals and are correspondingly happy.

Colonel James P. Coburn was the leader of the reception tendered Ex-Governor Hastings on the 17th inst., at Bellefonte.

SOLDIERED NOT IN VAIN.

We thank our stars our Joe is back
From living in a tent;
We're glad to see him tanned and black;
We think the time well spent.
He did not fight a battle,
For he camped in just one spot,
Yet it is well he went to war,
Such discipline he got.
We used to have to call him twice,
To make him rise at eight,
But now it seems his only vice
Is quite another gait.
He's up at six; he builds the fire;
He does the chores with joy;
No work too hard, no task too dire,
For this, our soldier boy.

And food! He stows away all stuff
With equal jest and ease,
Except he says, "Of pork and beans
No more, if you please."
Once finicky and fussy, too,
He now has no whim.
Such wonders have a suit of blue
And hardtack worked in him.
A wrinkled sheet no longer keeps
Him restless through the night.
From what he says, I guess he sleeps
In luxury till light.
It tickles us that naught he finds
Of which he can complain,
And therefore in our humble minds,
He soldiered not in vain.

Joseph Reese, 14th Pa. Vol Infty.

OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY
A JOURNAL FOR OUR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS

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Advertising Rates

Furnished on application. The value of this Journal can be seen at a glance. If you have anything that Soldiers should be interested in, this is the proper place to display it.

NOTICE.

The Official Roster of the Division National Guard of Pennsylvania will be resumed in the Journal as soon as the re-organization is completed.

SEVERAL weeks ago a masked ball was held at the Academy of Music, on which occasion some persons appeared in burlesque as City Troopers. Philadelphians should have sufficient pride in so historic an organization as our First Troop to refrain from such impersonation. It is not only an injustice to the noble and patriotic men who serve in the Command, but it is likely to cause criticism in other States.

The impersonation of police officers, letter carriers, custom officials, firemen and others is strictly prohibited by law, and the same law should apply to the wearing of a soldier's uniform, either that of the National or State service.

WHILE New Jersey and several other States contemplate paying their volunteers in addition to that which they have received from the Federal Government, we can safely say that Pennsylvania is ahead of them, as our boys have practically received a bounty for the service rendered from April 28th to May 10th at Mt. Gretna, Uncle Sam having decided to allow them the original stoppage of the Government pay for the same service.

WHAT a few of our subscribers say about the Journal:

Colonel Ezra H. Ripple, Commissary General of the State: "This has been the best State military publication I have ever known and I hope you may be able to keep it going. Every National Guardsman should have it."

T. M. Shorkley, Co. A, 12th Infantry: "Your effort is commendable and I wish you every success."

Lieutenant B. M. Krohn, C. E.: "With my congratulations to your success in the past and best wishes for the future."

Captain Willits, 4th Infantry: "The Journal has proven instructive and interesting to our company and we shall always give it our heartiest support."

Lieutenant A. F. Machold, 3d Infantry: "Our State Army and Navy" is the only State military journal that lasted. I cheerfully subscribe to it.

THE illustration on the first page represents the hoisting of the first American flag over "Morro Castle," Havana, January 1st, 1899. A photograph was taken of the ceremony and a copy sent by Major General Wade to Captain George W. Algor, of Moores Regiment, American Veterans, Merchantville, New Jersey, through whose courtesy we are able to give this interesting, as well as historic, reproduction.

This flag was used for Garrison purposes by the Corn Exchange Regiment in 1862, at Camp Union, and was afterwards presented by the late United States Senator Alexander G. Cattell, Chairman of the Recruiting Committee. The Senator had the pole removed from Camp Union and erected on the lawn of his home at Merchantville, and on national holidays, and during special celebrations, like the visit of General U. S. Grant, in 1875, the flag was raised, on the latter occasion, by the General himself.

After the death of Senator Cattell the flag became the property of Captain Algor. The pole is now owned and prized by the Field Association of Merchantville.

The Flag was offered to the Secretary of War, who referred the matter to Major General Miles, who decided to accept the flag, and promised to use it as soon as practicable.

On January 12th, 1899, the following letter was sent to Captain Algor from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DEAR SIR: *Washington, January 12, 1899.*

It gives me pleasure to send to you to-day, with the compliments of Major General Wade, a photograph of the flag which the organization you represent sent to the Department. The picture illustrates the flag just as it is being hoisted over "Morro Castle," in Havana Harbor, on the first day of January, 1899. The flag was hoisted at 12 noon, and hauled down at sunset of that day. General Wade says the flag is very large, and of course being so old is not not as strong in its texture as a new flag; that he did not deem it wise to leave it at Morro, and so has brought it back with him to the United States. It is sent to you to-day by United States Express.

General Wade informs me that there was much effort made to get pieces of the flag on account of its interesting history, but that he has kept it intact, and I think, having served its purpose, should now be returned to its custodians, with a new page added to its interesting and honorable record.

Very sincerely yours,

MR. GEORGE W. ALGOR, R. A. ALGER,
Merchantville, N. J. *Secretary of War.*

To the Editor of OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR:—In December last an election was held for a captaincy and such other position as might occur in Company G, of the Twentieth Infantry. First Lieutenant Robert Griffith was elected Captain, and accepted the position, but has since been rejected by the Brigade Examining Board. Lieutenant Charles Parmentier was advanced to the first lieutenancy, but declined officially to accept the advancement.

Under existing conditions is Captain Griffith still our first lieutenant, and Lieutenant Parmentier a second lieutenant? Our members are anxious to know, as some of the boys feel that this complication has, in a measure, left them without officers. Lieutenant Parmentier has stated that he has resigned, but we have not been apprised of its acceptance.

Thanking you for the information, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

Answer: SUBSCRIBER, CO. "G."

SUBSCRIBER, CO. "G,"

If Lieutenant Robert Griffith was elected by your company and accepted the position of Captain he made vacant the first lieutenancy. If he has subsequently been rejected by the Brigade Board it creates a vacancy of both positions, captaincy and first lieutenancy. Lieutenant Parmentier's declination makes him still second lieutenant, as there is nothing in the State military law which compels an officer to accept an advancement, even though he be elected by the men. If the officer declines in the presence of the election officer that election should be declared void, unless there is another candidate presented and a new ballot taken. So far as the resignation of Lieutenant Parmentier is concerned, we have no official knowledge of the same and would advise your making inquiry through the regular military channels.

To the Editor of Our State Army and Navy Journal.

Dear Sir:—We note in a recent article in the "Pittsburg Dispatch" Division A, of the State Naval Militia, parading with an organization titled "The Duquesne Greys." Is this the organization from which the Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry, N. G. P., got its birth?

I am very much interested, being an old Guardsman, and a former resident of Alleghany County, and should like to know the particulars.

Yours truly,
J. H. R.
Bellefonte.

Answer—J. H. R.,
Bellefonte, Pa.

"The Duquesne Greys" merged into the Eighteenth Regiment, N. G. P., somewhere about 1877. The Eighteenth Regiment is the only command officially recognized as the decendants of the "Greys."

Personal Mention

Major B. Rush Field is the Mayor of Greater Easton.

Captain Louis Walters, Company "D," Sixth Infantry, is the senior captain of the State, through the retirement of Captains Muldoon and Jacobs. Captain Walters has been in the line since 1875, and feels that he should now be a field officer, especially as there are several vacancies at the present time in the "Hayrakers."

Major T. Edward Clyde is believed by many to be a coming man in the Sixth Infantry.

We learn with much regret of the resignation of so able an Adjutant as W. K. Foley, of the Twentieth Infantry. We do not know the immediate cause of his leaving, but sincerely hope that his stay out of the Guard is but a temporary one.

The reception tendered Captain James Muldoon, First Infantry, by the Veteran Corps, upon his retirement from active service, on the evening of February 11th, was a brilliant affair and attended by several hundred military and civic officials.

Captain George Dyson, Company F, Fourth Infantry, has succeeded at last in getting his company mustered into the State service. For a time it looked as if Pottsville would only have Captain Archibald's company.

Lieutenant Robert S. Hansbury, Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry, who is visiting Philadelphia friends, is one of our former Girard College boys. The Lieutenant intends to remain in the regular service. His regiment is stationed at Macon, Ga.

The members of Company H, First Infantry, acted nobly when they re-elected their former company commander, Captain E. J. Kensil. He is the right man in the right place.

Mr. "Jack" Maul, the first officer of the Post Exchange, First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, is out of commission in the State service at present. He was former Sergeant-Major, under Colonel Bowman. His many National Guard friends hope to salute him as "Lieutenant" before long.

Ex-Quartermaster Charles H. Horn, of the Third Brigade, is cashier of the Catasauqua National Bank. Lieutenant Horn is still full of military spirit and relates with much pleasure his many experiences with the Division Non-commissioned Staff.

J. Willis Martin, the newly elected Cornet of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, is one of the best known officers in the division. He has served in the Troop for many years and has filled every non-commissioned grade with credit. During the Spanish War he was First Sergeant of the command. He is a brother of the eminent Surgeon, Major Martin, of Colonel Ralston's Regiment.

Major D. S. B. Chew, of the Twentieth Infantry, is a popular field officer, not only with his own command, but with the entire field, line and staff of the Third Regiment.

Colonel Edward L. Robbins, Commissary General, State of Pennsylvania, formerly a Quartermaster in the United States Army, is a most efficient departmental officer, and his selection by our Commander-in-Chief (Governor Stone) was a wise one.

Color Sergeant Jacob Green, who was re-appointed on the Governor's Non-commissioned Staff, is a well known soldier throughout the State. He was first appointed on the Non-Commissioned Staff of the late Governor John F. Hartranft, and has served the Guard faithfully ever since.

The only company of the Ninth Infantry that seems to be making any effort to re-enter the State service is Company C, of Pittston. It looks very much as if Colonel Miner's command would cover this territory in the future.

First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Albert T. Rutledge, of the Fifth Infantry, has retired from the service, much to the regret of the command.

Our "Web-footed" militia boys in Pittsburg, are doing good work and Commander Muckle feels proud of his Western Division.

Colonel Bosbyshell and Lieutenant-Colonel Powers, Nineteenth Infantry, deserve great credit for the housing of their twelve companies. It is the only new regiment in the State that can boast of having its own armory. The only financial assistance they have had so far has been the "State Armory Rent Appropriation" of twelve hundred dollars.

The First Sheridan Troop, of Tyrone, Warrior's Mark, and Sinking Valley, is getting into good shape again. Captain Crawford is an ideal cavalry officer, and a hustler from away back.

Nothing more is heard of Battery F. We presume that its members have returned to the mother organization, Battery C.

Captain Caldwell K. Biddle, of the Third Infantry, is an ambitious officer, and we feel certain were he to make another effort (in the event of a vacancy) for a majority, his many friends in the line would heartily endorse and support him.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry T. Dechert, Second Infantry, whose commission expired in September last, is to command our "time-honored" Second. Major Albert H. Hartung, in all probability, will become the Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captains John T. Hughes and Lucien M. Miller, of Companies E and G, are the likely winners of the "Gold Oak Leaves."

We are pleased to learn of the improvement of Mrs. Dapray, mother of Captain John A. Dapray, Twenty-third United States Infantry, and writer of the article entitled "Are We a Military People?"

Captain William H. Heim, Company C, Seventh Regiment, is an old-time National Guard officer, and was a member of the original Seventh Regiment, which went out of existence in 1878. Company C is located at Sunbury, Pa., and the personnel of the organization is of a high standard.

There is some talk of Colonel Robert Ralston, Third Infantry, becoming a United States Judge. This, in all probability, would take him out of the State's service.

The falling in of the armory roof of the First City Troop was very unfortunate, especially at this time, when all our State organizations are more or less in need of funds. The loss sustained was about $5,000.

Company D, Seventh Regiment, is located in Williamsport, a distance of one hundred and seventy miles from the senior company of the battalion to which it is attached.

Major Beverly De B. Keim, formerly Quartermaster of the First Brigade, is responsible for the passing of the bill which made the several band masters commissioned officers of the State with the rank of first lieutenant. Major Keim was prompted in doing this through his long friendship with Lieutenant Joseph Winters, of the First Brigade Band, in whose orchestra he played when quite a youth.

Major J. Campbell Gilmore, the newly appointed Assistant Adjutant General, First Brigade, is a very competent official, and a polished gentleman.

SOME OF OUR CHINESE NAVAL RESERVES.

The organization known as the "Chinese Naval Reserves of Philadelphia" was born in the "Peace Jubilee Civic Parade," held in Philadelphia, in October last.

When it was decided to celebrate the victories of the American Army and Navy by a great patriotic demonstration, the Chinese in this city proudly recalled the fact that a number of their countrymen had assisted in winning those glorious naval victories at Manila, under the command of the invincible Dewey. Our local Chinamen therefore came to the conclusion that the comprehensive demonstration in this city would not be complete unless they had a part in it, and so there fell into line on the morning of that memorable day a company of 36 sturdy young Chinamen, attired in the white dress uniform of the United States Navy, and as representing the Chinamen who so valiantly served under the Stars and Stripes at Manila Bay, these young Philadelphia Chinamen shouldered their guns and preceded by the magic legend, "We Helped Dewey," marched through a crowded, sweltering, enthusiastic human avenue eight miles long and which from beginning to end of the whole route cheered to the echo these young foreigners who in this manner had struck such a happy and popular chord. The demonstration made by the Chinese that day accomplished two things.—It placed the Chinamen in a new and more favorable light in the public mind. And it also suggested certain possibilities to Mr. Poole who had organized this novel exhibition, which have since taken practical shape in formation of a division of "Chinese Naval Reserves."

The Chinamen, who had been delighted with the tremendous ovation accorded them on the day of the parade, responded with alacrity and enthusiasm.

Officers were elected and regulation navy uniforms procured whilst a stack of 36 latest pattern Springfield rifles constitute the armory.

Mr. Frederic Poole, who has charge of the Chinese Mission at 929 Race Street, and which is the Division Headquarters, occupies the posision of Lieutenant-Commander, with W. H. Bateman as Lieutenant J. G. and executive officer and Mr. W. Careless as Ensign. The Mission Physician, Dr. A. G. Baker, fills the office of Surgeon with the rank of First Lieutenant, whilst the organization from its inception has had the most hearty moral and practical support of Mr. Lee Toy, the leading Chinese merchant in Chinatown and who as treasurer of the Chinese Naval Reserves occupies the position of Lieutenant Paymaster, and the Rev. C. H. Bond, Secretary of the Christian League, being President and Chaplain of the company.

Every Monday night these enterprising and progressive young Chinamen proceed to the Armory at Sixth and Race Streets which has been kindly loaned to the Chinese Naval Reserves, and there under the patient and persevering instruction of Lieutenant Bateman the manual of arms and other prescribed evolutions are executed with remarkable skill, while Ensign Careless is engaged in "licking into shape" the "awkward squad," for this organization has become popular among the Chinese and recruits are being added to the ranks after they have passed the most critical scrutiny of both officers and men, for the members are proud of this first company of Chinese Naval Reserves in the United States and jealous of its reputation and hence their unwillingness to admit a man who is likely to prove unworthy. It is needless to say that the officers encourage this Esprit de corps among the men.

In this brief sketch it is impossible to give any incidents relating to the progress of this unique naval company and the sensation it has produced in all Chinese communities throughout the land, and yet it would be incomplete if grateful mention were not made of the kindly and generous treatment which has been accorded to the officers and men of this Chinese Naval Reserve corps by the officers of the various regular military and naval commands of the city of Philadelphia. To Commander Muckle of the Pennsylvania Naval Militia and his staff, and Lieutenant Steinmetz, for their hearty sympathy and valuable suggestions, as well as to a number of other regimental commanders for their courteous recognition, Commander Poole and his staff wish to express their sincere thanks. The "Chinese Naval Reserves of Philadelphia" are destined to be heard from later on.

The regular drills of the Naval Militia are well attended on Monday and Tuesday evenings on board the Sherwater.

Guardsmen, especially those visiting Philadelphia, should avail themselves of the opportunity of witnessing these drills. They are quite interesting.

Colonel William A. Kreps, of the Fifteenth Infantry, seems to have his own troubles with the reorganization of that command, owing to internal dissensions, which prevail in many other commands throughout the State.

One of the quickest re-organizations is that effected by the Sixteenth Infantry, notwithstanding that their mustering out of the United States service was several months later than most other commands. General Hulings and Colonel Rickards have every reason to feel proud of the excellent support received from the line officers.

OFFICERS OF "THE CHINESE NAVAL RESERVES."

W CARELESS, ENSIGN. LEE TOY, LIEUT. PAYMASTER. FREDERIC POOLE, LIEUT. COMMANDER. A. G. BAKER, SURGEON. W. H. BATEMAN, LIEUTENANT, J. G.

From the Medical Department, United States Army.

ICE MACHINES.

Ice machines are issued to such southern posts as are unable to obtain, by purchase, ice for the use of the sick. They are furnished by the Medical Department to supply ice for the sick in hospital, and not for the comfort or convenience of the garrison at large. They will be accounted for and invoiced in detail.

Medical officer will pay special attention to the details of the manufacture of ice, both as to the proper management of the apparatus and to the financial results from the sale of ice, and will be held responsible for the condition of these machines and the results obtained.

In order to provide for the maintenance of the apparatus in complete running order, and to promptly pay bills incurred for repairs, a fund of at least $300 will be kept constantly on hand. When this fund is reduced by necessary expenses, such change will be made in the price at which ice is sold as will speedily restore it to the above minimum amount. The fund will be used for the following purposes only:

(*a*) Running expenses proper, and repairs; fuel, when it can not be otherwise obtained; purchase of oil, ammonia, etc. When renewal of heavy parts of the apparatus is required, application will be made to the Surgeon-General to secure their transportation. The purchase and transportation of ammonia in reservoirs will be paid for from the ice fund. Great care will be exercised to obtain such articles in time to allow of their shipment as freight, and not by express, and before the regular working of the apparatus is prevented by their absence.

(*b*) An engineer and one assistant is usually a sufficient force to run an ice machine. No fixed rate can be made as to the compensation of the engineer, that being regulated by circumstances.

(*c*) The detail, on special duty at the ice machine, of one enlisted man is authorized, and he may be paid a gratuity of not exceeding fifty cents per day.

(*d*) The purchase from the ice fund of articles which may be bought from the hospital fund is prohibited. In exceptional cases, authority for a temporary transfer of money from the ice fund to the hospital fund may be obtained by application to the Surgeon-General, setting forth fully the reasons for such request; but if given, the authority will not be considered as constituting a precedent for such transfers. Bills incurred will be filed at post as vouchers.

(*e*) Payment for the delivery of ice is not considered to be a proper charge against the fund. If it can not be delivered in a garrison free of expense, it should be issued only when called for at the place of manufacture. Payment for the collection of bills for ice furnished is also unauthorized.

The price at which ice is sold will be fixed by the medical officer in charge, subject to the approval of the chief surgeon. It may vary from month to month, according to the amount of and demand upon the ice fund.

After freely supplying the hospital, ice should, as a rule, be sold to companies, to officers, to the commissary of the post for the preservation of fresh beef, and to enlisted men and their families, at a certain price; to the post exchange and to quartermaster's employees at a somewhat higher price; and to civilians not in Government employ at a still higher price. The gratuitous issue of ice, except to the hospital and to patients entitled to medicines and medical attendance for whom it may be especially prescribed, is unauthorized.

When the officer responsible for the fund is relieved from duty, its transfer will be acknowledged by receipts written across the face of the last statement sent to the Surgeon-General, and of the one retained at post. The ice machine will be accounted for in accordance with regulations.

PRINCIPAL CAMPS AND TROOPS AT STATIONS.

ALBANY, GA.—Third Mississippi and Second Missouri Infantry.

ANNISTON, ALA.—Second U. S., Third Alabama, Second Arkansas, and Fourth Wisconsin Infantry.

AUGUSTA, GA.—(Headquarters Second Corps.) First Maryland, Thirty-fifth Michigan, Fifteenth Minnesota, Tenth Ohio, and Eighth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—First Rhode Island Infantry.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Fourth New Jersey, 203d New York, Second West Virginia, Fifth Massachusetts, and 201st New York Infantry.

HONOLULU, H. I.—I, K, L, and M, Second U. S. V. Engineers.

MACON, GA.—Seventh and Tenth U. S. V. Infantry.

MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—A, U. S. Engineer Battalion; C, E, G, I, K, and L, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Troop Nevada Cavalry; G, H, K, and L, Third, and D and G, Sixth U. S. Artillery; A and D, California; A and B, Utah Artlilery, and First Wyoming Battery; Third, Fourth U. S. Infantry; Fourteenth, Headquarters, and B, D, F, H, I, K, L, and M, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-third U. S. Infantry; First California, First Colorado, First Idaho, Fifty-first Iowa, Twentieth Kansas, Thirteenth Minnesota, First Montana, First Nebraska, First North Dakota, Second Oregon, Tenth Pennsylvania, First South Dakota, First Tennessee, First Washington, and First Wyoming Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO.—(Headquarters San Juan, Porto Rico.) Fifth U. S. Cavalry; B. and G, Fifth, and C and M, Seventh U. S. Artillery; Eleventh and Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; Forty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry; Fourth Co. Volunteer Signal Corps.

DIVISION OF CUBA.—(Headquarters Havana, Cuba.)

DEPARTMENT PROVINCE OF HAVANA.—(Headquarters Havana, Cuba.) Headquarters and Co.'s A, B, D, and E, Second U. S. Volunteer Engineers; Second, Fourth, and Ninth Illinois, 161st Indiana, Forty-ninth Iowa, Second Louisiana, Sixth Missouri, Third Nebraska, First North Carolina, Second South Carolina, First Texas, and Fourth Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF HAVANA.—(Headquarters Havana, Cuba.) First Battalion, Third U. S. Volunteer Engineers; A, B, D, F, H, K, L, and M, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Second U. S. Artillery; Eighth and Tenth U. S. Infantry; Headquarters and Co.'s C, F, G, and H, Second U. S. Volunteer Engineers; First Maine Heavy Artillery; Second, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Co.'s Volunteer Signal Corps.

DEPARTMENT OF MATANZAS.—(Headquarters Matanzas, Cuba.) Co.'s D, I, L, and M, Third U. S. Volunteer Engineers; A, C, D, F, G, and M, Second U. S. Cavalry; 160th Indiana, Third Kentucky, Eighth Massachusetts, and Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry; Twelfth Co. Volunteer Signal Corps.

DEPARTMENT OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.—(Headquarters Puerto Principe, Cuba.) Eighth U. S. Cavalry; Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, and Third Georgia Volunteer Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF PINAR DEL RIO.—(Headquarters Pinar del Rio, Cuba.) C, E, G, and I, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; First U. S. Infantry; 202d New York Volunteer Infantry; 1 Squad, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Fifteenth Co. U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps.

DEPARTMENT OF SANTA CLARA.—(Headquarters Cienfuegos, Cuba.) Headquarters and 1 Battalion, U. S. Volunteer Engineers; Headquarters and B, E, H, I, K, and L, Second U. S. Cavalry; Thirty-first Michigan, Sixth Ohio, and Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry; Sixteenth Co. Volunteer Signal Corps.

DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO.—(Headquarters Santiago, Cuba.) Fifth U. S. Infantry, Eighth Illinois, Twenty-third Kansas, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Ninth U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Third Co. U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps.

SUMMERVILLE, S. C.—Third Connecticut and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

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The reception tendered Captain James Muldoon, on Saturday evening, February 11th, at the First Regiment's Armory, was a brilliant affair, many military and civic officials being present.

Appreciation of his long and honorable service is fully expressed in the following circular letter issued by his former Regimental Commander now his Veteran Commander:

CAPTAIN JAMES MULDOON.

To the Members of the Veteran Corps, First Reg. Inf., N. G. P.

Comrades:

On the twenty-third day of January of this year the commission of Captain James Muldoon, Commanding Company E, First Regiment Infantry, expires, and as he will decline a re-election it will terminate his active connection with the National Guard of Pennsylvania. This retirement of Captain Muldoon deserves from his comrades of the corps more than a mere passing notice. He has had an active continuous service of thirty-eight years in the First Regiment, and Commander of Company E thirty years. A soldier whose devotion and fidelity to duty secured him promotion from private to captain.

His entrance into military life began in Baltimore, January 5, 1846, as a private in Company G, United States Voltigeurs, enlisting for the war with Mexico, a sergeant March 16, and was honorably discharged June 23, 1848, on account of a bullet wound in the right leg (which shattered the bone) which he received while scaling the walls of the fortress at Chapultepec on September 13, 1846, and which caused him to lie six months in the Bishop's Palace in the City of Mexico, where he was visited daily by his Regimental Commander, Colonel Joseph E. Johnson, afterwards the famous Confederate General. He was honorably mentioned in orders for bravery at Churubusco, Buena Vista, Molino del Rey and Contreras.

Comrade Muldoon was an original member of the Gray Reserves, April 19, 1861, took part in both movements to repel the rebel invasions of the State, and served in the Susquehanna, Hazleton and Pittsburg riots. He has never missed an Annual Encampment and has never failed to be present whenever the command was ordered out for duty. During the drill season, except in case of sickness, he has been at the armory every Tuesday evening instructing his company; has served under every Colonel of the First Regiment, and as the Senior Captain has commanded the Regiment when it was temporarily without field officers in 1873 and after the Pittsburg Riots in 1877, always declining higher honors, preferring "to have the right of the line."

When the President of the United States called for Volunteers in the late Spanish-American war, Comrade Muldoon reported with his Company at Mt. Gretna prepared to march to the front, but the mustering officer recognizing that his age would prevent him from active duty in the field, wisely directed him to return to the city and assume command of those members of the regiment who were not accepted for active service.

Although he retires from a position he has filled with intelligence and ability, and leaves the Guard with a record unexcelled for faithfulness, knowledge of tactics, and attention to the manifold and exacting requirements of his rank, he still continues in our command and will no doubt now wear the uniform of a veteran and parade in the ranks of the Corps, where he will be heartily welcomed by his fellow members.

THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM, *Commander.*

Official:

J. CAMPBELL GILMORE, *Adjutant.*

ORDER OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

"The Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War" is now fully organized.

Lieutenant W. J. Sears, U. S. Navy, 17 Adams street, Brooklyn, N. Y., is the Secretary, and Theodore C. Zerega, 67 Madison avenue, New York City, is Registrar.

The initiation fee is five dollars and the annual dues three dollars.

The following was adopted as Article III. of the Constitution:

MEMBERSHIP.

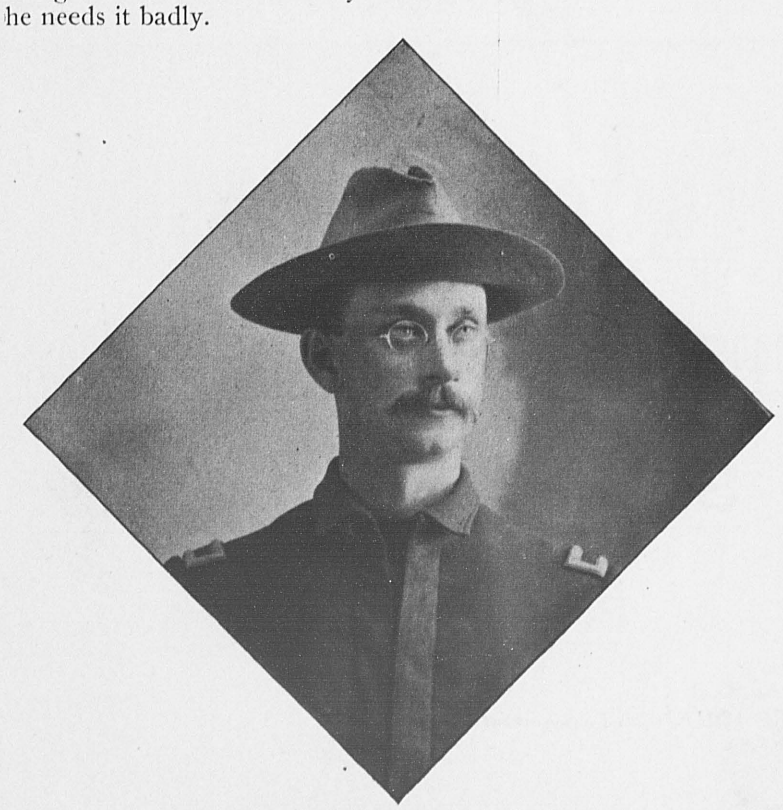
Any man of good repute shall be eligible to membership in this order who served on the active list, or performed active service (and who is still in the service, or who has received an honorable discharge from the same) as a commissioned officer, regular or volunteer, during the war with Spain; or who participated in the war as a naval or military cadet.

"Upon the death of any member of the order his oldest son, or eldest male descendant in the order of primogeniture, shall become eligible to election as a member of the order as a representative of his ancestor who actually served in the Spanish-American War.

"Every application for membership shall be made in writing, setting forth claims of eligibility, and signed by the applicant, who shall be recommended by two members of the order."

THE OFFICER'S WEAPON.

The London "Globe" says that useful experience has been gained in the Soudan, and profitable discussion is taking place in India regarding the weapon upon which the British officer should rely in warfare. Accidents will occur in the best regulated campaign, when an officer, instead of being able to direct the operations of his men with coolness and precision, will be found fighting with vigor and fury to save his own life in the midst of a rush of enemies. What weapon should he have in his left hand on such occasions? It is admitted on all sides that the sword in the right, especially the pointing sword of the infantry officer, is inadequate. In expert hands it might be passed through the bodies of a score of assailants, reaching a vital spot each time, but for the unfortunate fact that it would not prevent any assailant from getting his blow in also; and an officer upon whom a tulwar has fallen with the strong sweep of a fanatic's arm is—to put it mildly—incapacitated for fencing with coolness and precision. The service revolver with the new "man-stopping" bullet is, on the other hand, satisfactory in dealing with a rush of savages, but it is soon emptied, and lacks the automatic repeating action of the Mauser pistol. In the charge of the 21st Lancers, at Omdurman, at least, according to General Sir Bindon Blood, one officer owed his life to the Mauser pistol. With his ten shots he wounded or killed every man who attacked him, but one round fewer would have been one round too few. On the other hand, where fanatics such as our officers have to face on the Indian frontier are concerned, the Mauser bullet lacks stopping power; and there is doubt whether it is powerful enough, except at very short range, to bring out the expansive properties of the Woolwich or Dum Dum bullet. What is wanted, therefore, is a weapon on the Mauser plan firing a man-stopping bullet; for, though a British officer may not need his revolver often, when he does he needs it badly.



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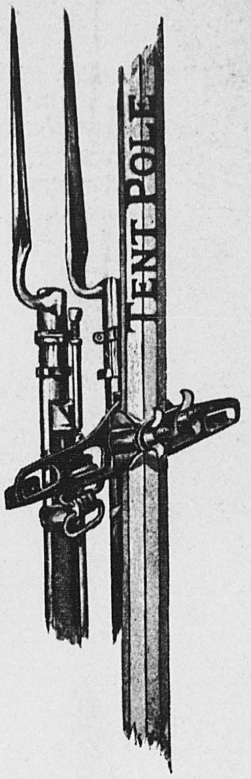

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